REMARKS

Claims 1-4, 6-8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, and 19 are pending in this application, with claims 1,

8, and 16 being independent. Claims 1, 8, 13, 15, and 16 have been amended. Claims 5, 11,

13, 14, and 17 have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer of subject matter.

The rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(e)

Claims 1-8 and 10-19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S.

Patent Application No. US 2008/0016233 A1 to Schneider.

Applicants submit that independent claims 1, 8, and 16, together with the claims

dependent therefrom are patentably distinct from the cited reference for at least the following

reasons.

Support for the amendments can be found in the present application, at least at Fig. 3, and

in the previous claims now canceled.

The Examiner has maintained the rejection of the claims over Schneider. The general

nature of Schneider has been discussed adequately by Applicant in previous papers, and it is

not believed to be necessary to repeat that entire discussion.

Applicant notes that Schneider proposes an extensive parsing of the intentional address or

resource query, e.g., looking up keywords, performing searches, etc., and that even a minimal

implementation of Schneider's proposed analysis of the intentional address/resource query

consumes a relatively large amount of memory and processing power. While this is hardly

significant in a PC, it may make a large difference in a server-based system, such as the

present invention, in which the resource requirements are multiplied essentially by the

number of concurrent users.

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In contrast to Schneider, the present invention initially maps network addresses to a set of 'subdomains' corresponding to the set of prepositions, e.g. 'about.bonzzo.com', ...from.bonzzo.com' ... 'without.bonzzo.com' on the Internet. As there are about 60 prepositions in English (61 in UK-English, see Fig. 3), of which perhaps 30 are used for meaningful intentional addresses at a certain point in time, this initial deterministic step breaks down the parsing essentially by dividing the problem by the number of prepositions in use at any time, for example by fan out to 30 or so sub domains, each having a simpler template than a general template according to Schneider, and/or executable code to parse the left hand parts of the intentional address, e.g. 'FlizzFlazz' in 'FlizzFlazz.from.bonzzo.com.

In other channels, such as SMS, the set of prepositions provides a similar fan out, even if the web addresses above do not apply to SMS-messages.

The use of prepositions, or indeed any keyword, to create such a deterministic first step to fan out and simplify is not taught or suggested by Schneider. Hence the use of a set of prepositions is new.
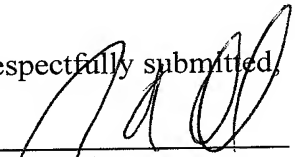
Using prepositions to create a fan out of a suitable size, e.g. by creating some tens of sub domains in a DNS environment, is clearly something not expected from a person having ordinary skill in the art. Similarly, using prepositions in an intentional address/resource query in a first line interface in a rich language in a WAP or an SMS channel in a similar manner to achieve a technical benefit and a faster, simpler system, is more than what one could reasonably expect from the skilled person. Hence the use of a set of prepositions as specified in the attached independent claims comprises a novel step.

For at least the foregoing reasons, independent claims 1, 8, and 16 are seen to be clearly allowable over Schneider.

The other claims in this application are each dependent from one or another of the independent claims discussed above and are therefore believed patentable for the same reasons. Since each dependent claim is also deemed to define an additional aspect of the invention, however, the individual consideration or reconsideration, as the case may be, of the patentability of each on its own merits is respectfully requested.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicant respectfully requests favorable reconsideration and early passage to issue of the present application.

Respectfully submitted,

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